

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1894.

3 CENTS.

[AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.]

Fair, slightly warmer.

## Men's Colored Shirts

Half laundered, with attached and detached Collars and Cuffs, that have been selling for \$2 and \$2.50, go now for

**\$1.38**

A great variety of patterns.

Boys' 50-cent WASH KNEE PANTS at

**29 cents**

## THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN &amp; CO.,

Importers, Jobbers

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, Etc., Etc.

93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian St.,

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

OFFER FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

**100,000 Grain Bags**

Controlling in this market the following favorably known brands:

Franklinsville, Cumberland,

Nashville, Rock City, Naomi Falls, Etc.

Prices are lower than ever previously known in the history of the trade

A Large Cold Bottle

A Little Hot Bird

A Good Combination and Easy to Have with

A GURNEY REFRIGERATOR

and A QUICK-MEAL GAS STOVE

SOLE AGENTS

INDIANAPOLIS STOVE CO. - 71 and 73 South Meridian

DONEY'S

LELAND CIGAR

BIG 4 ROUTE

ANNUAL PICNIC

COLORED ODDFELLOWS

LEBANON, IND.,

THURSDAY, June 28.

75c For the Round Trip. 75c

Children under twelve years of age, 40 cents. Special train will leave Union Station at 8:30 P. M., and returning leave Lebanon at 7:30 P. M. For tickets and further information call at Big Four Ticket Office, No. 1 East Washington st., 36 Jackson place and Union Station; also of the Committee, Geo. C. Hays, Chairman, and Lewis Harris, Secretary. H. M. BROWN, A. G. P. A.

The Fourth of July on the C., H. &amp; D.

Excursion tickets will be sold to all points on the C., H. &amp; D.

At One Fare for the Round Trip.

Tickets good going July 3 and 4, and good returning until July 5, inclusive.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Ticket Office Removal!

... THE ...

MONON ROUTE

Have removed their ticket office from corner Illinois and Kentucky avenue to No. 2 WEST WASHINGTON STREET ("The Old Bee Hive" corner Meridian street). THE MONON ROUTE is the SHORT and BEST LINE to Chicago and all points West and Northwest. Special Rates to all points in the Northwest.

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

QUEEN

Insurance Co.

ROBT MARTINDALE & CO., AGTS,  
54 East Market street.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Company

WAREHOUSES, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MONEY advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 255 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1845.

ACME MILLING CO'S

Columbia Flour.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

STABBED BY A BEGGAR.

Conrad H. Meyer, a Wealthy Citizen of

St. Louis, Wounded in the Back.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Conrad H. Meyer, a wealthy food dealer and treasurer of the St. Louis Weiss Beer Company, was stabbed this morning by a beggar named Meyerhoffer, who had appealed to him for aid. Meyerhoffer made his request when Mr. Meyer was at his desk, counting some money. Upon meeting with a refusal he stabbed Meyer in the back with a rusty knife, inflicting a wound which is considered most serious by the coroner of the city. Meyerhoffer escaped.

## THE DEAD PRESIDENT

Carnot's Remains Lying in State in the Elysee at Paris.

Incidents of the Arrival and Reception of the Body Described by a Well-Known Correspondent.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Assassin Santo Before the Magistrate at Lyons.

Serious Riots at Grenoble and Lyons—Italian Consulate Wrecked—Over Two Thousand Arrests.

PARIS, June 25.—Madame Carnot returned to Paris from Lyons, early this morning, with the remains of the President confined in plain oak. The civil and police authorities received her. About seven thousand persons, chiefly members of the working class, were massed outside the railway station. Madame Carnot had on the grey mauve trimmed silk dress and hat she wore nine days ago at the grand prix races, the last state function she was ever to attend as president. When the news of the murderous attempt reached Madame Carnot, Sunday night, she had on this costume, and had no time to change it before hurrying away to Lyons. Until she came back to the palace of the Elysee she did not doff her dress.

About three thousand persons were in the station at Dijon to silently salute the remains. The widow was accompanied by her three sons to Paris. The train was awaited at the terminus by a funeral wagon, two landaus and a coupe for the officers who went with the President to Lyons. The party was soon conveyed to the palace of the Elysee. Troops were drawn out in the courtyard and saluted the funeral wagon. On alighting, Madame Carnot was embraced by her daughter-in-law and mother-in-law. Madame Carnot has not touched food since Sunday night, but she was able to drink deep draughts of milk flavored with coffee. Her mental and moral vigor sustain her. She spent to-day ordering mourning, arranging for the funeral, dictating answers to the telegrams from Queen Victoria, President Cleveland, Emperor William and Empress Augusta, the Czar, King Humbert and others, and receiving the ambassadors bringing them. Emperor William will send a Prince of his own house, with two Prussian generals, to attend the funeral. Marchese MacMahon sent a feeling telegram in which deep sorrow spoke to deep sorrow.

Seemingly, M. Carnot's fate tames the ambition of those politicians who coveted the presidency. M. Lacour, Speaker of the Senate, refuses to run for the office. Prime Minister Dupuy seemingly has the best chance, but is less keen than was M. Cassimier-Perier. The hesitant octogenarian, Arago, the astronomer's son, is hardly puffed, but because he is so old and tottering may get in. M. Brisson, who has been a candidate twice, already has some chance. M. Cassimier-Perier would just now be dangerous, because he is repugnant to the industrial working classes. It is on the cards that a large number of opportunists may unite with the Radicals and Socialists on M. Brisson or M. Bourgeois as an outsider, but so was Carnot in 1871, under different circumstances, however. A presidential election is in the nature of a Vatican conclave, and is the object of endless bargaining and intrigue.

Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have asked Premier Dupuy if he is a candidate for the presidency, and he has refused to answer. For examination before mentioned for months past for him not to come forward during the present critical stage of the affairs of France. He felt encouraged, he said, by the thought that this juncture required more devotedness than anything he could do, which was to be fought with such weighty responsibilities.

THE ASSASSIN.

Santo Tells the Magistrate that He Is an Anarchist.

LYONS, June 25.—Santo, the anarchist assassin of President Carnot, was again brought up for examination before Examining Magistrate Benoit to-day. The prisoner declared himself to be an anarchist, and to be devoted to a policy of violence. In this affair, he said, he acted upon his own initiative. He had not been engaged in any conspiracy to murder the President. The magistrate, however, is not convinced that the prisoner had no accomplices, as it has been ascertained that when Santo was in Lyons and Montpellier he had several suspicious conferences with persons suspected of being in league with the anarchists. In addition, when Santo stopped at Lyons, en route to Lyons, he slept at the house of an anarchist. The police investigation into the crime has already led to the arrest of three persons at Lyons, who are believed to have been engaged in the conspiracy.

It is now said to be established that Santo lived for some time in the Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, occupying a room in the house of an Italian wine dealer. The assassin's name was registered at the Labor Exchange.

Fraud of His Deed.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch to the Standard from Lyons says that Santo stated when being examined by the magistrate that he had no personal grievance against President Carnot. He killed him because he was a tyrant. The magistrate asked: "Are you an anarchist?" Santo replied: "Yes, and I am proud of it."

"Why did you kill the President?"

"I will tell a jury; they shall know the motives that prompted my action."

"How did you stab M. Carnot?"

"I pushed aside a cuirassier's horse. I had the dagger concealed in my sleeve, and I only had to raise my hand. I aimed at his stomach and brought my arm down sharply. At the same time shouting, 'Vive l'anarchie!' The crowd rushed and prostrated me, and I was beaten mercilessly."

"You persist in affirming that you did not have accomplices?"

"Yes, but is the President dead?"

Santo gathered round the magistrate's silence that his blow had been effective. He smiled with satisfaction and, raising his hand, simulated the stabbing. The examination lasted four hours, and the magistrate was convinced that Santo acted alone.

LIVING IN STATE.

President Carnot's Remains in the

Chapel of the Elysee.

PARIS, June 25.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the murdered President of the Republic arrived here at 4:30 A. M. The prefect of the Seine, M. Poubelle, and his staff; the prefect of police, M. Loze, and his staff; the railroad officials and General Sauter, the military governor of Paris, with his staff, met the body at the station, which was heavily draped. The ceremonies at the railroad terminus, however, were private, and consisted only in the formal transfer of the remains to the prefect of the Seine. The casket was placed in a hearse, in the presence of the officials mentioned and the officers of the late President's military household, headed by Gen. Borius, chief of the military household, Captain Jaureguiberry and Colonel Chamoine and escorted to the Elysee palace, followed by five carriages, including the landau, which was occupied by Mme. Carnot and her three sons. In spite of the early hour and the fact that the time that the remains of the late President were to arrive here was not generally known, several thousand people had gathered about the railroad station. Every person present stood with uncovered heads until the funeral cortege passed on its way to the palace. The cortege having entered the Elysee grounds the gates were closed. The palace the body was received by the officers of the late President's civil household, and conveyed to one of the rooms which had previously been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black and draped in silver tulle. The initial "C." over the letters "R."

(Republique Française.) The widow was so overcome with emotion when the casket was placed in the mortuary chapel that she was compelled to retire to a private room where her sons did their utmost to console her. The cabinet officers were absent from the reception of the remains at the railroad station, nor were they present when the body arrived at the Elysee. It was also noticed that the military guard of the palace did not present arms when it turned out upon the arrival of the remains from the depot to the Elysee was an entirely informal ceremony.

Premier Dupuy presided at a cabinet council to-day called to determine upon the arrangements for the funeral of the late President. The body is now guarded by four cadets from the military school of St. Cyr. It will soon be placed upon a caftaque and the casket will be taken to the Elysee, there to lie in state until Sunday, when it will be escorted with much pomp to the funeral at the Elysee.

A commission appointed to direct the obsequies of the President, includes Colonel Chamoine, who will represent M. Carnot's family; M. Roujon, director of the Academy of Fine Arts; M. Huet, director of public works; Ambrose Thomas, M. Saint Saens and Architects Garnier and Guillaume.

All the public services will go into mourning for thirty days out of respect for the memory of the late President. Among those who witnessed the arrival of the body of President Carnot at the palace this morning were the head servants of the President, the late President's secretary, the latter, who was greatly attached to the President, was so affected when he saw the casket carried into the palace, that he fell insensible, and has since died from the shock.

THE SUCCESSORSHIP.

Preparations for the Election of a

PARIS, June 25.—Since yesterday extraordinary animation has reigned at Versailles. Architects at the Senate chamber began this morning to arrange not only the Salle des Seances, but the apartments destined for the Presidents and the guests of the two houses. An army of sweepers, polishers, masons, carpenters and upholsterers were set at work to put in order the assembly room and to render habitable the whole series of apartments, which in normal times contain no furniture whatever. The work was simply immense, but everything is now ready for the business of to-morrow's Congress, which will be held for the purpose of electing a new President. Some of the picture galleries will be closed to the public. These have been converted into refreshment and smoking rooms. A serious difficulty has been found in installing telegraph wires throughout the palace. Bicyclists have been appointed, with relays at Ville d'Avary, to facilitate the transmission of messages in case of glut at the hastily organized telegraph bureaux.

M. Challemeil la Cour, President of the Senate, has been blamed for postponing the Congress until Wednesday, but he could hardly have acted otherwise pending the funeral. Still, the interval has created numerous intrigues and aroused all latent ambition. It is feared that the agitation may lead to trouble, and the garrisons of Paris and the department of Seine, Etoile, are confined to their barracks. The firemen are also held in readiness, for it is believed that the incendiaries would seek to take advantage of the funeral to propagate their opinions. At a plenary meeting of the Chamber of Deputies and Senators this evening, which was devoted to the election of a committee to prepare the program of the Congress, the members of the two chambers were unable to come to an agreement, and the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow. The result of the evening's work was a deadlock, and a duel will shortly be fought.

Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have asked Premier Dupuy if he is a candidate for the presidency, and he has refused to answer. For examination before mentioned for months past for him not to come forward during the present critical stage of the affairs of France. He felt encouraged, he said, by the thought that this juncture required more devotedness than anything he could do, which was to be fought with such weighty responsibilities.

Santo Tells the Magistrate that He Is an Anarchist.

LYONS, June 25.—Santo, the anarchist assassin of President Carnot, was again brought up for examination before Examining Magistrate Benoit to-day. The prisoner declared himself to be an anarchist, and to be devoted to a policy of violence. In this affair, he said, he acted upon his own initiative. He had not been engaged in any conspiracy to murder the President. The magistrate, however, is not convinced that the prisoner had no accomplices, as it has been ascertained that when Santo was in Lyons and Montpellier he had several suspicious conferences with persons suspected of being in league with the anarchists. In addition, when Santo stopped at Lyons, en route to Lyons, he slept at the house of an anarchist. The police investigation into the crime has already led to the arrest of three persons at Lyons, who are believed to have been engaged in the conspiracy.

It is now said to be established that Santo lived for some time in the Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, occupying a room in the house of an Italian wine dealer. The assassin's name was registered at the Labor Exchange.

Fraud of His Deed.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch to the Standard from Lyons says that Santo stated when being examined by the magistrate that he had no personal grievance against President Carnot. He killed him because he was a tyrant. The magistrate asked: "Are you an anarchist?" Santo replied: "Yes, and I am proud of it."

"Why did you kill the President?"

"I will tell a jury; they shall know the motives that prompted my action."

"How did you stab M. Carnot?"

"I pushed aside a cuirassier's horse. I had the dagger concealed in my sleeve, and I only had to raise my hand. I aimed at his stomach and brought my arm down sharply. At the same time shouting, 'Vive l'anarchie!' The crowd rushed and prostrated me, and I was beaten mercilessly."

"You persist in affirming that you did not have accomplices?"

"Yes, but is the President dead?"

Santo gathered round the magistrate's silence that his blow had been effective. He smiled with satisfaction and, raising his hand, simulated the stabbing. The examination lasted four hours, and the magistrate was convinced that Santo acted alone.

It is now said to be established that Santo lived for some time in the Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, occupying a room in the house of an Italian wine dealer. The assassin's name was registered at the Labor Exchange.

LIVING IN STATE.

President Carnot's Remains in the

Chapel of the Elysee.

PARIS, June 25.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the murdered President of the Republic arrived here at 4:30 A. M. The prefect of the Seine, M. Poubelle, and his staff; the prefect of police, M. Loze, and his staff; the railroad officials and General Sauter, the military governor of Paris, with his staff, met the body at the station, which was heavily draped. The ceremonies at the railroad terminus, however, were private, and consisted only in the formal transfer of the remains to the prefect of the Seine. The casket was placed in a hearse, in the presence of the officials mentioned and the officers of the late President's military household, headed by Gen. Borius, chief of the military household, Captain Jaureguiberry and Colonel Chamoine and escorted to the Elysee palace, followed by five carriages, including the landau, which was occupied by Mme. Carnot and her three sons. In spite of the early hour and the fact that the time that the remains of the late President were to arrive here was not generally known, several thousand people had gathered about the railroad station. Every person present stood with uncovered heads until the funeral cortege passed on its way to the palace. The cortege having entered the Elysee grounds the gates were closed. The palace the body was received by the officers of the late President's civil household, and conveyed to one of the rooms which had previously been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black and draped in silver tulle. The initial "C." over the letters "R."

PARIS, June 25.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the murdered President of the Republic arrived here at 4:30 A. M. The prefect of the Seine, M. Poubelle, and his staff; the prefect of police, M. Loze, and his staff; the railroad officials and General Sauter, the military governor of Paris, with his staff, met the body at the station, which was heavily draped. The ceremonies at the railroad terminus, however, were private, and consisted only in the formal transfer of the remains to the prefect of the Seine. The casket was placed in a hearse, in the presence of the officials mentioned and the officers of the late President's military household, headed by Gen. Borius, chief of the military household, Captain Jaureguiberry and Colonel Chamoine and escorted to the Elysee palace, followed by five carriages, including the landau, which was occupied by Mme. Carnot and her three sons. In spite of the early hour and the fact that the time that the remains of the late President were to arrive here was not generally known, several thousand people had gathered about the railroad station. Every person present stood with uncovered heads until the funeral cortege passed on its way to the palace. The cortege having entered the Elysee grounds the gates were closed. The palace the body was received by the officers of the late President's civil household, and conveyed to one of the rooms which had previously been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black and draped in silver tulle. The initial "C." over the letters "R."

PARIS, June 25.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the murdered President of the Republic arrived here at 4:30 A. M. The prefect of the Seine, M. Poubelle, and his staff; the prefect of police, M. Loze, and his staff; the railroad officials and General Sauter, the military governor of Paris, with his staff, met the body at the station, which was heavily draped. The ceremonies at the railroad terminus, however, were private, and consisted only in the formal transfer of the remains to the prefect of the Seine. The casket was placed in a hearse, in the presence of the officials mentioned and the officers of the late President's military household, headed by Gen. Borius, chief of the military household, Captain Jaureguiberry and Colonel Chamoine and escorted to the Elysee palace, followed by five carriages, including the landau, which was occupied by Mme. Carnot and her three sons. In spite of the early hour and the fact that the time that the remains of the late President were to arrive here was not generally known, several thousand people had gathered about the railroad station. Every person present stood with uncovered heads until the funeral cortege passed on its way to the palace. The cortege having entered the Elysee grounds the gates were closed. The palace the body was received by the officers of the late President's civil household, and conveyed to one of the rooms which had previously been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black and draped in silver tulle. The initial "C." over the letters "R."

PARIS, June 25.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the murdered President of the Republic arrived here at 4:30 A. M. The prefect of the Seine, M. Poubelle, and his staff; the prefect of police, M. Loze, and his staff; the railroad officials and General Sauter, the military governor of Paris, with his staff, met the body at the station, which was heavily draped. The ceremonies at the railroad terminus, however, were private, and consisted only in the formal transfer of the remains to the prefect of the Seine. The casket was placed in a hearse, in the presence of the officials mentioned and the officers of the late President's military household, headed by Gen. Borius, chief of the military household, Captain Jaureguiberry and Colonel Chamoine and escorted to the Elysee palace, followed by five carriages, including the landau, which was occupied by Mme. Carnot and her three sons. In spite of the early hour and the fact that the time that the remains of the late President were to arrive here was not generally known, several thousand people had gathered about the railroad station. Every person present stood with uncovered heads until the funeral cortege passed on its way to the palace. The cortege having entered the Elysee grounds the gates were closed. The palace the body was received by the officers of the late President's civil household, and conveyed to one of the rooms which had previously been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black and draped in silver tulle. The initial "C." over the letters "R."

to Diebier. He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that an anarchist named La Borie, who is supposed to have been an accomplice of Santo, has been arrested at Montpellier, capital of the department of Herault. An attempt has been made to blow up the railway bridge near Montlucon, department of Allier. A man who was arrested on suspicion of being the author of the outrage was found to have dynamite cartridges in his possession. This is the only instance of anarchist activity in France at the present juncture.

The Dagger Instead of Dynamite.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch to the Chronicle says that M. Lepine, Procureur of the Republic, has learned that the conspiracy of cosmopolitan anarchists recently resolved to change their tactics, and, instead of using explosives, to use the knife or revolver against prominent rulers and statesmen. The attempt of Legas upon the life of Prime Minister Crispin opened the murderous series. The dispatch adds that the consent of detectives which followed M. Carnot was unusually large. It is stated that even at the last moment, M. Rivaud, professor of the Rhone, advised President Carnot to make a short cut on foot from the house to the theater, but M. Carnot was assured by M. Lepine that there was no danger. General Borius also argued against the short cut being taken, saying that there should be no lessening of the eclat of the presidential cortege.

SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE.

Tribute from American Residents of

Paris.

PARIS, June 25.—The American residents of this city have drawn up an address of sympathy and condolence with Madame Carnot and the French government upon the death of the President. It was presented to the widow and to the government through the United States ambassador, the Hon. James B. Eustis. The address says:

"The President of the French republic having been mortally assailed by a heinous criminal, and Americans having already sustained in their own country two great similar calamities, we feel impelled more than any other nation, to mingle our tears with those of the afflicted people of France. We, therefore, have resolved that we formally declare that we stigmatize as abominable the deed which has deprived the French nation of its President.

"It is with a lively sense of grief that we tender the expression of our warmest sympathy to those now experiencing the same feeling of sadness and pity which we ourselves have felt in the past when murderous hands struck down two of our Presidents. There is no divergence of opinion among ourselves regarding the high qualities of the man, so worthy of affection, whom this great nation chose as its first magistrate.

"It is a great consolation to think that the first citizen of our sister republic enjoyed the respect of the entire world. His was a generous heart. His domestic virtues were unbounded and his character as wide and liberal as his character was irreproachable.

"The unanimity of national feeling which is shown every instant cannot be too warmly shared by his life, and we also lay at her feet the expression of our respectful affection and pray that Mme. Carnot and her bereaved family will accept the assurance of our sincerest sympathy and sympathy as well as the homage of our profound esteem.

The meeting opened subscriptions for the purchase of a wreath which is to be laid in the name of the American colony upon the casket containing the remains of the late President. A committee was appointed to arrange, through the United States ambassador, for the participation of the American colony in the funeral ceremonies.

The czar's telegram of sympathy to Mme. Carnot, "Profoundly affected by the news of the outrage, the Empress and myself express to you our deepest regrets and assure you of our sympathy and how fully we share the misfortune which has befallen you and which has plunged France into mourning."

IN MEMORY OF CARNOT.

Italian Chamber of Deputies Decorated

with Crepe.

ROME, June 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day presented an impressive appearance, the interior being wholly covered with crepe in honor of the memory of President Carnot. Each bench was covered with a broad strip of crepe, with a silver border. At the opening of the sitting Deputy Marrazzi, who was a volunteer in the French army in 1870, in a few well-chosen words, expressed sympathy for France in the loss of her President. Signor Cavallotti said that after yesterday's speeches there could be no doubt as to the unanimity of Italian feeling toward France. He added: "May it be permitted to those who, at the moment of infinite bitterness, have learned to realize the value of sentiment between the two peoples to express the wish that out of this sorrow may grow the flower of friendship, fertilized indeed by blood, but blood which may wash out the memory of mutual wrongs on the debate on the new bills was then resumed. The income tax proposal, including the tax on rents, was adopted by a large majority."

In the British Parliament.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, in moving a resolution of sorrow and indignation at the murder of President Carnot, dwelt upon the fact that England was always the friend and sometimes the ally of France. He offered the resolution adopted in 1865 in connection with the murder of President Lincoln. It was adopted unanimously. Mr. Balfour and Justin McCarthy, on behalf of the Conservatives and the Irish Nationalists, respectively, each contributed to the memory of the dead President.

In the House of Lords a motion similar to the one adopted in the Commons was adopted on motion of Lord Rosebery.

Views of Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The Russian newspapers publish eulogies of the late President Carnot, dwelling upon the fact that his name is indissolubly connected with the events ending in the Franco-Russian alliance. The majority of the newspapers praise the election of M. Cassimier-Perier to the presidency, declaring that he will give complete satisfaction to public opinion and to the official world. At the same time the belief is generally expressed that, whoever is elected President of France, it will not affect the relations existing between the two countries.

Carnot Enlarged by Bigelow.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—In the constitutional convention Mr. Bigelow, ex-minister to France, offered a resolution eulogizing the late President Carnot, of France, and deploring his assassination, and asking Congress to convey to the French nation the sympathy of the American people, and the sympathy of the Nation. The resolution was adopted.

"DOWN WITH ITALIANS."

Cry of the Mob at Grenoble That

Wrecked a Consulate.

GRENOBLE, June 25.—There has been serious rioting here. The disturbance commenced Sunday night and was continued until early this morning. Late Sunday night a number of French and Italian workmen employed on the horse-car lines were drinking in a wine shop. An Italian made a remark which the Frenchmen regarded as an insult. A free fight followed, and a mob of Frenchmen, headed by flags and armed with sticks, invaded the yards of the horse-car company and attacked and badly beat the Italians. Just as the trouble was becoming more serious the prefect arrived and induced the Frenchmen to retire.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the

Italians were attacked. A number of Italian stores were treated in the same manner. The mob marched through the streets shouting "Down with the Italians!" Several Italians who were met in the streets were beaten. (Continued on Second Page.)

## THE BOYCOTT BEGUN

American Railway Union Puts Its Threat Into Execution.

At Several Points Members of the Organization Refuse to Haul Pullman Cars and Tie Up Trains.

NO TROUBLE IN THIS CITY

Illinois Central Traffic Interfered with at Chicago.

Santa Fe Trains Held Up in the Far West—Little Sympathy from Engineers or Trainmen.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The threatened

strike to enforce the boycott of Pullman cars was inaugurated at 9 o'clock to-night, when the American Railway Union ordered the Illinois Central men out. The switchmen were the first to obey, and quietly walked out, tying up the suburban as well as the express train service. The 9 o'clock train for St. Louis was allowed to pull out, as it was made up this morning before the boycott went into effect, but that train, the men assert, was the last that would be allowed to leave until the Pullman strike is settled. The union men were quiet and orderly, but apparently determined to a man to maintain the boycott. The strike, it was asserted by an American Railway Union officer to-night, will extend immediately to five other roads—the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, the Wisconsin Central, the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe.

Two of the trains on the Illinois Central that were tied up at Grand Crossing south of the city were run out by a Central employee who, under police protection, manipulated the necessary switches. A crowd of two thousand strikers and their friends gathered about the station and an extra detail of police was called to protect the switchman. No attempt was made to run suburban trains and hundreds of suburbanites were compelled to resort to street cars and cabs to reach their homes.

A largely attended meeting of railroad men was held to-night, at which it was determined by the switchmen's, car inspectors' and brakemen's unions to announce to their employers to-morrow that no more Pullman cars will be handled until the boycott is declared off. The Central strikers have announced that they will not interfere with mail trains, but will confine their attention to passenger and freight service. Michigan Central and Lake Shore trains were allowed to pass Grand Crossing, but none carried Pullman cars.

The crowd at Grand Crossing became violent in its threats against the man who raised the blockade and a large additional force of police was called to quell the threatened riot. As one of the trains pulled out a strike derrick pulled the pole and threw himself in front of the engine. The train was brought to a standstill and the man went back to the crowd amid deafening cheers.

NO TROUBLE HERE.

Pullman Cars Being Handled on All

the Lines.

The trains that passed through this city yesterday afternoon and last night with Pullman palaces cars bringing up the rear were on schedule time without any trouble whatever. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pullman coaches. It was reported that the American Railway Union members in this city would attempt to interfere with the handling and handling of these cars, but such was not the case. The Pullman cars were handled as usual, and the trainmen willingly handled all the Pull